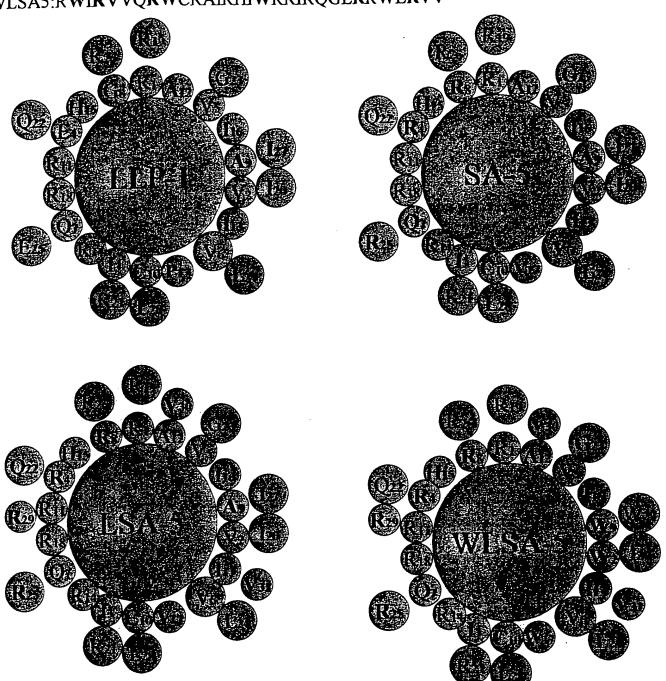
SA-5: R VIRVVQRACRA IRHI VRRIRQGLRR I L

LSA- 5: R VIRVVQRACRA IRHI VRRIRQGLRR I LRVV

WLSA5:RWIRVVQRWCRAIRHIWRRIRQGLRRWLRVV



oovecomence.

Covenes of correct

LBU-2 LBU-3 LBU-3.5 LBU-4

WLBU-1 WLBU-2 WLBU-3

WLBU-4

RRVVRRVRRVVRRVVRRVVRRVVRR (SEQ ID NO: 5)

RVVRVVRRVVRR(SEQ ID NO:4)

VRRVVRRVVRVVRVVRRVVRRVVRRVVRRVVRRVVRR (SEQ ID NO: 6)

RVVRVVRRWVRR (SEQ ID NO:9)

RRWVRRVRRVWRRVVRVVRRWVRR (SEQ ID NO:10)

VRRVWRRVVRVVRRWVRRVRRVWRRVVRVVRRWVRR (SEQ ID NO:11)

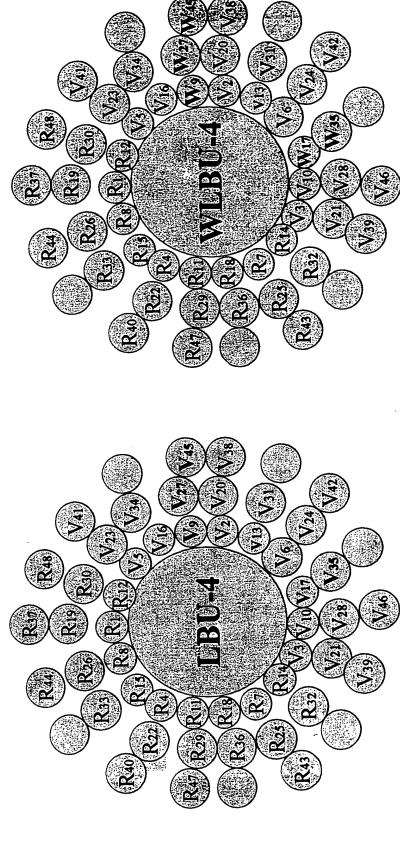


Figure 3. Killing of P. aeruginosa by LL37 & WLSA-5 in 10 mM PB

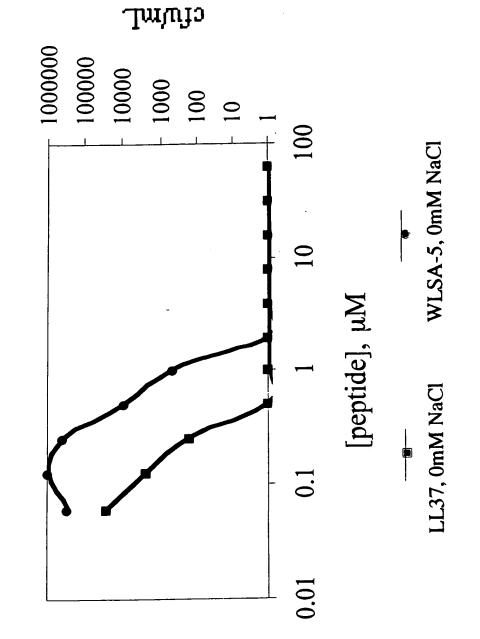


Figure 4. Killing of S. aureus by LL37 & WLSA-5 in 10 mM PB

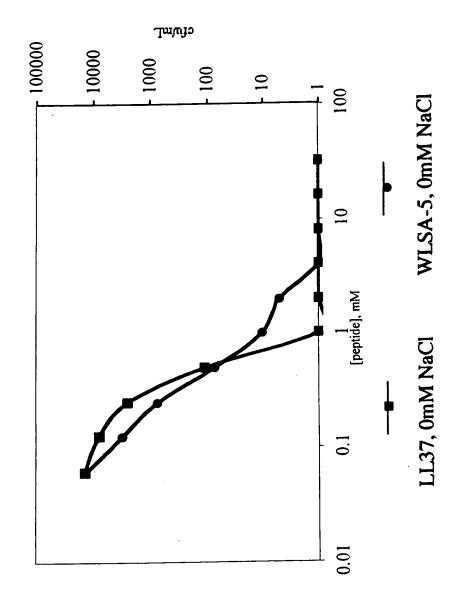


Figure 5. Killing of P. aeruginosa by LL37 & WLSA-5 in 10 mM PB plus 150 mM NaCl

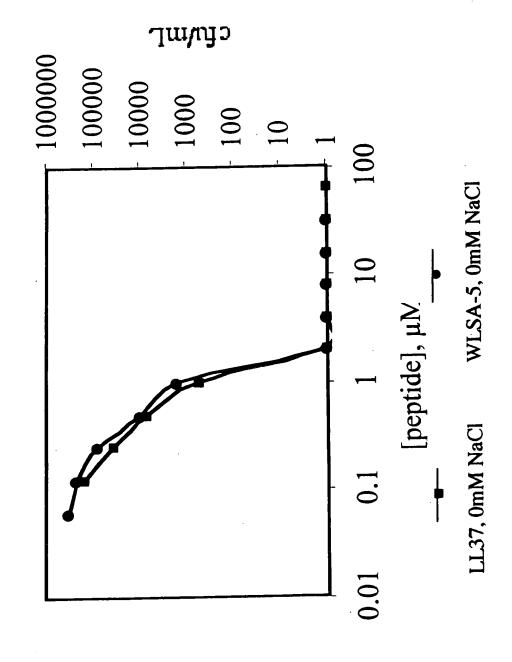


Figure 6. Killing of S. aureus by LL37 & WLSA-5 in 10 mM PB plus 150 mM NaCl

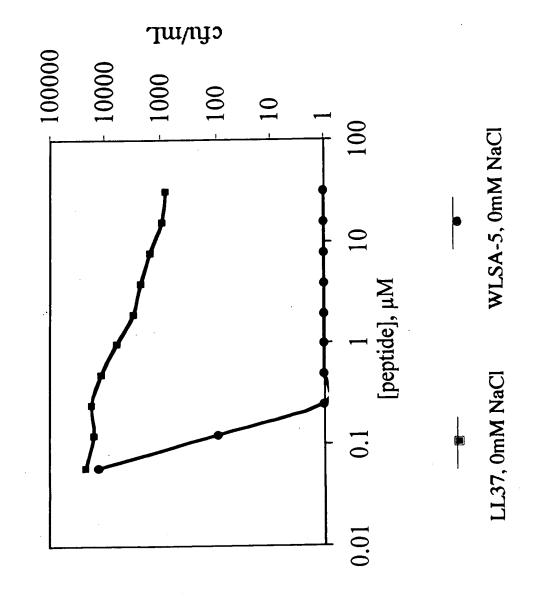


Figure 7. Activity of LSA-5 versus WLSA-5 against Burkholderia cepacia

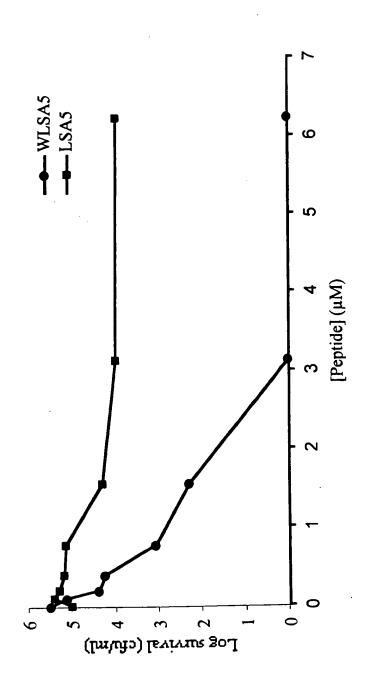


Figure 8. Antibacterial activity of WLSA-5 and the host derived LL37 against 10 different strains of B. cepacia representing multiple genomovars.

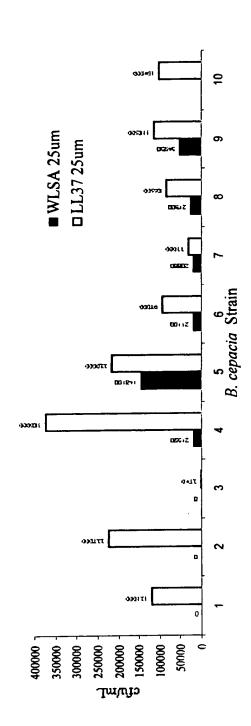


Figure 9. Selective toxicity of WLSA-5 for P. aeruginosa bound to CF human bronchial epithelial cells in culture

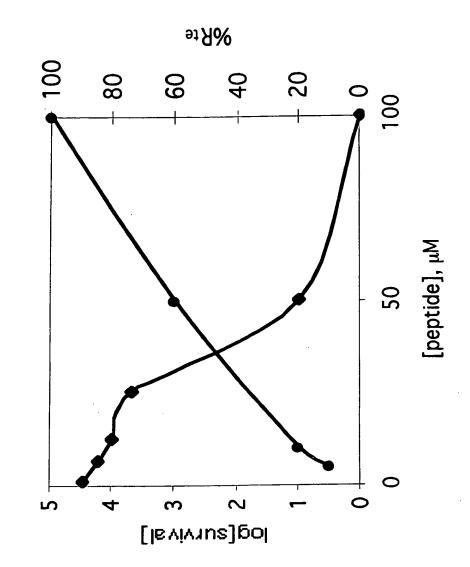


Figure 10. In vitro killing of S. aureus by WLSA-5 in synovial fluid

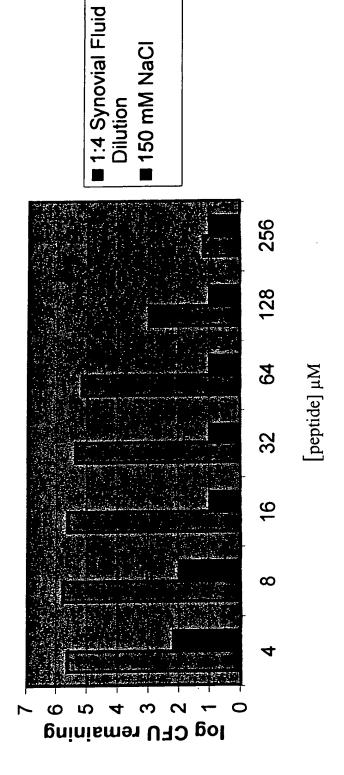
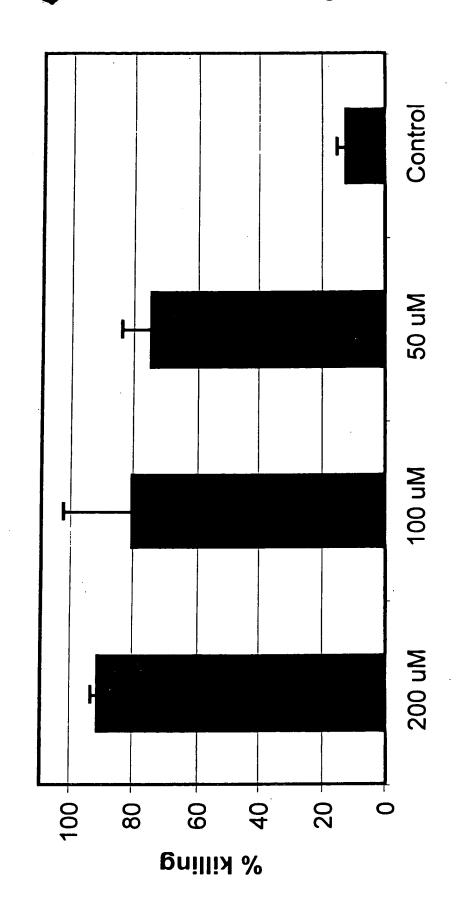


Figure 11. Dose dependent decrease in bacterial killing relative to the untreated control



[peptide] µM

Figure 12. LSA-5/neomycin bacterial killing in rabbit joint model

